

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Clyde V. Hickerson, minister, Barton Heights Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, we thank Thee that Thou art the light that never fails, the love that never forgets, and the life that never ends.

We praise Thee for the many manifestations of Thy concern for us as individuals and as a nation. We would be very grateful to Thee for the privilege of being citizens of this land and for the heritage of so many and so great benefits bought at so dear a price by others. May our gratitude be so deep and so sincere that we shall always seek our country's highest welfare above our own personal advancement and partisan interests.

Grant, we beseech Thee, wisdom and guidance to these men and women who stand today in places of high responsibility and public trust—that they have understanding of our deepest needs and to know what we as a nation ought to do. Help us, we pray, to believe that righteousness exalteth a nation and that our true wealth and security rest ultimately not upon the material but upon the moral strength and the spiritual vision of all our people.

Help us this day to do justly, to love kindness and to walk humbly with our God.

In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 11, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4557. An act to amend section 319 of the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to permits for construction of radio stations;

H. R. 4558. An act to amend section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, with respect to the time within which the Federal Communications Commission must act on protests filed thereunder; and

H. R. 4559. An act to amend section 501 of the Communications Act of 1934, so that any offense punishable thereunder, except a second or subsequent offense, shall constitute a misdemeanor rather than a felony.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5337) entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes

of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. BYRD to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-9.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

AMENDMENT OF KOREAN GI BILL

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend the Korean GI bill, Public Law 550, 82d Congress, which would permit an eligible veteran to initiate his course of training by October 15, 1954, or 2 years after his discharge or release from active service, whichever is the later.

Under the law at the present time the last day on which an eligible veteran can initiate his course is August 20, 1954. This means that veterans who have not yet initiated their course of training and who were discharged on or before August 20, 1952, would not be able to enroll in any school or institution of higher learning because most schools would not be open in August.

My bill simply seeks to correct this situation by permitting the veteran to have until October 15, this year, to begin his training, since by that time all of the schools will have opened their doors for the fall semester.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Training and Education of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am hoping the full committee will report this bill out as soon as possible. I believe that all will agree it is a meritorious measure and should be enacted at the earliest moment.

CORPORATE TAXES

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

[Mr. RHODES of Arizona addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

HUNGARIAN FREEDOM DAY

(Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, before making any remarks, I would like to say that I know my close friend, our stricken colleague, ALVIN BENTLEY, of Michigan, had planned to speak on this subject today. Having worked in Hungary, he had firsthand experience with its people, and knew well its desire for independence. As many of us here today know, the 15th of March marks a traditional day of celebration for all Hungarians, wherever they may be. On that date in 1848 Hungarian patriots first expressed publicly their determination to win independence. Since that time March 15 has become for Hungarians what the Fourth of July is for us—Independence Day.

Since 1848 the American people have followed with sympathy the Hungarians' fight for independence. They watched with sorrow the subjection of Hungary to foreign tyranny. Today they share the aspirations of all Hungarians for eventual liberation. It is fitting that we should use this occasion as an opportunity to send a message of hope to those now suffering under Soviet tyranny. We admire the bravery and courage of those who are keeping alive their faith in freedom and democracy. We wish these people to know that America will never cease her efforts to win freedom and independence for all peoples.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to address the House today for 30 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to address the House for 20 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

FINGERPRINTING BRITONS

A great deal of ire was expressed in Parliament the other day over a requirement of the McCarran-Walter Act that British applicants for visas to the United States be fingerprinted. There were indignant demands for retaliation in kind—opposed by the Foreign Undersecretary on the ground that two wrongs would not make a right. The furor, lacking as it may be in logic, is by no means difficult to understand psychologically.

There is nothing degrading about being fingerprinted. Of itself, it seems no worse than being photographed—a normal form of identification required of Britons, no doubt, as well as of Americans, in numerous situations. Fingerprints are the surest way yet devised of identifying an individual; they are an effective precaution against imposture and as such a protection for honest men.

What irks Englishmen, we suspect, is not fingerprinting of itself but fingerprinting as a symbol of the ugly excesses of the McCarran-Walter Act and of the American preoccupation with internal security. The resentment over this triviality reflects, doubtless, the culmination of a long concern over practices which make this country seem sometimes a mirror image of the totalitarianism against which it is defending itself. We cannot help wondering if the McCarran-Walter Act gives the United States anything like as much in terms of security as it cost the country in terms of foreign respect and regard.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday there appeared the above editorial in the Washington Post—an editorial which was critical of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to fingerprinting. The editorial expresses the indignation of Members of the British Parliament over a provision of the law which, incidentally, has been the law since 1940.

I am not greatly concerned about the feelings of Members of the British Parliament toward steps that we take in protecting ourselves, but I am disturbed because of the number of American newspapers which are now engaged in a deliberate attempt to mislead the American people with respect to the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MOULDER] may be granted official leave of absence for 2 days on account of official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

SUPPORT PRICE ON COTTONSEED

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Agriculture was before the House Committee on Agriculture last week. He made several rather amazing statements. One in reply to an inquiry of mine about the amount of damage that had been done to farmers because of his action in reducing the support price on cottonseed from 90 percent to 75 percent last year when the price paid to farmers went to the lower level. He disclaimed any knowledge that there had been any protests filed. It seems that either someone is keeping the facts from

Mr. Benson or that he is unfamiliar with what is going on in the Department of Agriculture. I know there were numerous protests filed, both before this action was taken and after it was taken.

I was further amazed to find that instead of acknowledging this protest he said he had received commendation from certain industries. It may be that he had received commendation from some manufacturers who took advantage of this great loss to the farmers, because while the support price was reduced causing the price received by the farmer to fall, the price of shortening and the price of salad oils and other manufactured products actually went up.

Now Mr. Speaker, just to refresh our memories, including that of the Secretary, as to what happened last year let us review the record.

First of all, Secretary Benson junked the package plan which worked so well from 1950 through 1952. Now the program is set up to make direct loans to farmers themselves, which, of course, is not practical anywhere in the Cotton Belt except in the arid regions of the Far West. In other words, it is downright ridiculous to even suggest that a farmer store cottonseed on the farm—it just cannot be done.

I have copies of letters in my files addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, carbon copies of which were mailed to Howard Gordon, at that time Administrator of the PMA, who, incidentally, acknowledged the letters of protest relative to both the junking of the package support program and the proposed reduction in support price.

In addition to copies of protests filed by Missouri producers I also have a copy of a telegram from the Agricultural Council of Arkansas to Secretary Benson wherein they expressed their protest in these words:

This farmer organization, many of whose members are ginners and have interest in cooperative oil mills, urge you support cottonseed at 90 percent of parity and continue the present program of purchasing cottonseed products in one package. Past experience has proven on-the-farm storage impractical and unworkable in this area.

I also feel that someone of Secretary Benson's staff should call his attention to a telegram under date of June 15, 1953, which reads as follows:

HON. EZRA TAFT BENSON,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.:

Your announced intention to reduce cottonseed price support breaks faith with cotton producer and repudiates President Eisenhower's campaign pledge. Also inconsistent with butter program. Fear trade organizations have undermined farmers' interest.

W. P. HUNTER,
President, Missouri Cotton Producers
Association, Portageville, Mo.

During the month of July 1953 there was an interchange of correspondence between Mr. Hilton L. Bracey, executive vice president of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, and Mr. M. B. Braswell, Acting Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, which further substantiates the basis of my inquiry to the Secretary last week. Furthermore, I feel certain that

Missouri and Arkansas cotton producers were not the only ones who were protesting this unfair discriminatory action of the Secretary of Agriculture, and while, of course, the Secretary should not be held responsible for everything that occurs in the Department of Agriculture, it would seem that one of the several members of his staff by whom he was surrounded during the time that he was testifying before our committee would have reminded the Secretary that numerous protests had been filed and that the Department had every opportunity to know of the great injury which was being inflicted upon the cotton producers of the Nation, causing them losses of many millions of dollars but with no benefit to the consuming public.

ESTABLISH GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY ON LIQUOR IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, there is great need in the District of Columbia for additional revenue. I am today introducing a bill to create a whisky monopoly in the District of Columbia and give to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board the exclusive right to operate retail liquor stores.

Last year there were 16 monopoly States in America. In 1952 the profit in those 16 States from the sale of liquor was over \$200,000. It is estimated by the Library of Congress that last year the sale of liquor in the District amounted to \$75 million. If that be true, a conservative estimate of the profit to be derived from operating retail liquor stores is between \$15 and \$20 million. In my humble opinion, it is far better to raise money this way rather than by putting a tax on groceries.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today and on Wednesday next after the legislative business of the day and other special orders, I may address the House for 20 minutes each on the double taxation theory of the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CHANGE NAME OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

(Mr. SIEMINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I think every Member of Congress today is quite concerned about procedures in Government. I offer as a suggestion for possible adoption by the House a change in the name of the Committee on Un-American Activities to Committee on Activities against the United States.

We are a legal body. The word "American" is a cultural, geographic,